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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

18 January - 24 January

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ARMY  
MEDICAL

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LIBRARY

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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Social Welfare Education.

The January meeting of the Kansai Social Welfare Education Committee was held in Osaka on 14 January. (Reference: Weekly Bulletin #46 for the period 9-15 November and Bulletin #49 for the period 30 November - 6 December 1947). Representatives of the universities and colleges and welfare agencies in Kyoto, Hyogo, and Osaka Prefectures attended the meeting. Although several universities are planning to expand their curricula to include courses on Social Welfare subjects, it appears that it will be some time before universities are able to provide personnel with adequate training for teaching welfare work.

Consideration was given to the advisability of establishing a separate welfare training program in the Kansai Area. Such a program would provide a six-month to a year course for welfare personnel. The problem of financing such a program presents difficulties but attempt will be made to establish definite plans. Such training programs will be regarded as a temporary expedient. The next meeting of the committee will be held in Kobe on Tuesday, 17 February.

Japan School of Social Work

The building formerly occupied by the Japan School of Social Work has proved to be entirely unsatisfactory. Recently the school moved to the new location which will provide more adequate facilities. The new address of the school is: 226 3 chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. It is planned that the Japan Social Work Association as well as the library which it maintains will move into the same building at a later date.

Child Welfare Activities

Previous Bulletins have set forth the provisions of the Child Welfare Law which became effective 1 January, and suggested plans for reorganizing the prefecture departments of public welfare which will improve the administration of child welfare programs. The following actions by the prefecture government have been authorized by the national government:

1. Establishment of separate Child Welfare Section (Jido-ku) within the prefectoral department of welfare.
2. Establishment of prefectoral Child Welfare Boards and the appointment of the best qualified personnel available as members of the board.
3. Appointment of Child Welfare officials.
4. Establishment of Child Welfare Centers (stations) as authorized by the Child Welfare Law.

Copies of the translation of the Child Welfare Law have been sent to the MG Section, Headquarters Eighth Army for transmittal to Military Government Teams.

Ministerial orders regarding the Child Welfare officials and boards are inclosed with this Bulletin. (These copies are for the use of the welfare officers.) They are not numbered as yet and have not been officially issued by the Japanese Government. Copies of the cabinet orders and ministerial regulations will be sent out when available. All these translations have been provided by the Ministry of Welfare as approved translations.

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Tokai-Hukuriku Region Welfare Officers Conference

Representative of PH&W, SCAP and Officers, enlisted men and Japanese social workers of the Region attended this well-planned and conducted conference. Those attending from outside the Region were representatives from Military Government, Welfare Division, Eighth Army; Military Government, I Corps; and Kinki MG Region.

The agenda included: Administrative reviews and Monthly Activities Reports; The Social Insurance program; The place of the Public Health Nurse in the welfare program; Cross index filing system of public assistance cases; The Child Welfare Law and Ministerial Ordinance; Coordination of Welfare programs with other section's programs; Round table discussion of public assistance and other problems.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 43rd shipment of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama aboard the S. S. General Gordon on 19 January 1948. This shipment contained 12.5 tons of food.

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

It is estimated that the final results of the Community Chest Campaign will not be known until on or about 1 February 1948.

A summary of the progress of the campaign, as of 23 January 1948, shows ¥ 466,215,772 raised towards a national goal of ¥ 681,500,000 or 68.4% of quota. Forty-one (41) Prefectures are participating in the campaign (Iwate, Gunma, Saitama, Nagano and Ibaraki not participating due to recent flood disaster) with 12 prefectures reaching or exceeding quota, 28 prefectures making partial reports and 1 prefecture (Tokushima) not reporting.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Mr. Paul Hyer, American Red Cross, International Activities, has been attached to the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, as a consultant to assist in the development of Disaster Relief and Fund Raising Activities of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

SECTION II

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

A National training program for clinical nurse instructors will begin in February 1948 in Tokyo.

The three months course has been approved and will be sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare Medical Bureau. This Course will give the clinical nurse a background for teaching in her own school of nursing. Further details of the course will be furnished as they become available.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports no new outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 17 January to 23 January 1948.

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SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Narcotics

A tentative program for the training school for Japanese narcotic agents to be held in Tokyo from 15 to 22 March inclusive, has been completed by the Narcotic Control Officer and Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare.

The Ministry of Justice has been allotted 12 hours for lectures and discussions which will be broken down as follows:

a.	Court procedures Arrests, searches, procuring warrants, etc.	6 hours
b.	Preparation of case reports Form and contents of report to be submitted to procurator	3 hours
c.	Criminal Law Relation of narcotic violations to burglary, theft, robbery, for- gery and other forms of law viola- tions	2 hours
d.	Economic Law Price control	1 hour

The time allotted to SCAP Narcotic Control Officers will be utilized as follows:

a.	Narcotic Control Officer	
(1)	Opening address	1 hour
(2)	Narcotic enforcement and registrants	2 hours
(3)	Closing address	1 hour
b.	Assistant Narcotic Control Officer	
(1)	Questioning of defendants Taking statements from witness, etc.	2 hours
(2)	Addicts Use of informers, surveillance, etc.	2 hours
(3)	Axioms for guidance of law enforcement officers	2 hours

The time allotted to the Ministry of Welfare will be divided as follows:

a.	Japanese Narcotic Law	3 hours
b.	Japanese Marihauna Law	2 hours
c.	Narcotic Supply	1 hour
d.	Reports from prefectural agents to Ministry of Welfare	1 hour

The time allotted for practical training will be divided as follows:

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a. Court procedure Attendance at courts in Tokyo (observation)	3 hours
b. Metropolitan Police Board of training Instruction in scientific investigation including finger printing (observation)	3 hours
c. Practical training in undercover work (Program to be devised by Narcotic Control Officer)	3 hours

In addition, one hour has been allotted to a member of the Narcotic Squad of the Metropolitan Police Board who will discuss the effectiveness of coordinating the work of police with that of narcotic enforcement agents. Since the school will be held for a total of either 44 or 48 hours, instructive talks of other individuals will be interspersed in the program. The first school will be attended by the chief narcotic agent in each prefecture and other schools will be held during the first part of 1948 for the remaining agents. Every effort is being made to eliminate unessential discussions and to make the school practical. A summary of the topics discussed at the school will be mimeographed and distributed to each agent along with other reference aids in narcotic enforcement.

After a series of conferences with the Narcotic Control Officer, the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has prepared a schedule for manufacturing narcotics during the year 1948. The schedule, in addition to showing the amounts to be manufactured, also lists the raw materials necessary for manufacturing and compounding. All of these raw materials are in adequate supply at the present time. The manufacturing schedule is tentative and will be adjusted through authorizations which have to be obtained from the Ministry of Welfare in accordance with the monthly reports of consumption and stock levels which are received.

Narcotic agents in Tokyo have completed an investigation which resulted in the arrest of a director of a pharmaceutical company. This pharmaceutical company was prohibited from dealing in narcotics in 1945, soon after the Occupation began. The Narcotic Agent made arrangements for the purchase of 3,000 ampules of morphine for ¥ 66,000 and the director of the pharmaceutical company was arrested upon delivery of the morphine ampules. A search of his home resulted in the seizure of an additional quantity of morphine. The investigation of other persons involved in the illegal possession and sale of this morphine is being continued.

In some prefectures law enforcement detachments of Occupation Forces, in investigating information of possible narcotic violations which come to their attention, have been using Japanese prefectoral narcotic agents to great advantage. The Occupation detachments as a general rule utilize some Japanese enforcement agency in conducting their investigations involving Japanese or foreign nationals, and utilization of Japanese narcotic agents who are familiar with the narcotic laws has produced good results and at the same time has furnished the Japanese narcotic agents with valuable training in proper investigative procedure. It is believed Occupation Forces detachments in other prefectures will adopt the same procedure by establishing liaison with Japanese narcotic agents through MG Teams.

#### Distribution

In the period 11-17 January, one prefecture was designated by the Ministry of Welfare to receive shipment of 300 sprayers for insect and rodent control as follows:

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Prefecture

Knapsack Sprayer

Semiautomatic Sprayer

Nagasaki

150

150

No hand sprayers or DDT dusters were distributed in this period.

Santonin distribution for the month of January has been directed by the Ministry of Welfare as listed below. The total of 2,000,000 tablets represents the entire quantity available for distribution.

JANUARY ALLOCATION OF SANTONIN DISTRIBUTION

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Tablets</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Tablets</u>
Hokkaido	90,000	Aomori	30,000
Iwate	30,000	Miyagi	50,000
Akita	30,000	Yamagata	40,000
Fukushima	40,000	Ibaraki	40,000
Tochigi	40,000	Gumma	40,000
Saitama	50,000	Chiba	50,000
Tokyo	100,000	Kanagawa	70,000
Niigata	60,000	Yamanashi	30,000
Nagano	60,000	Shizuoka	60,000
Toyama	30,000	Ishikawa	20,000
Fukui	20,000	Gifu	40,000
Aichi	80,000	Mie	40,000
Shiga	20,000	Kyoto	50,000
Osaka	80,000	Hyogo	80,000
Nara	20,000	Wakayama	30,000
Tottori	20,000	Shimane	30,000
Okayama	40,000	Hiroshima	50,000
Yamaguchi	40,000	Tokushima	30,000
Kagawa	30,000	Ehime	40,000
Kochi	20,000	Fukuoka	80,000
Saga	20,000	Nagasaki	40,000
Kumamoto	40,000	Oita	30,000
Miyazaki	30,000	Kagoshima	40,000
Total . . . . .			2,000,000

VD control drugs, sulfa drugs, penicillin and santonin distributed in December 1947 reached totals listed below. The reduced quantities of mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate injection represent a decided drop in requests for supplies from the prefectures.

DECEMBER DISTRIBUTION MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Mapharsen	gram	2,442
Bismuth Subsalicylate Injection	cc	43,200
Sulfathiazole	tablet	5,023,560
Sulfadiazine	tablet	2,437,500
Penicillin	Oxford Unit	2,952,180,000
Santonin	tablet	5,506,000

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SECTION V

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control

The conditions in the local jails, lock-ups and houses of detention create an excellent breeding ground for disease. It is an ideal place for contact with tuberculosis, particularly in the adolescent group in which this disease plays so prominent a role in increasing the morbidity and mortality rates. No attempt is made to divide these individuals in age groups or to separate the ill from the well in these local institutions.

Young people are constantly and intimately exposed to cases of open tuberculosis. It would pay to investigate the local jails and places of detention in the various prefectures--keeping the problem of control of tuberculosis uppermost in the mind of the investigator. This is certainly a step forward in tuberculosis control.

It would be a definite advantage to invite the Japanese health officer in charge of tuberculosis control to accompany the Military Government Public Health Officer, on these visits and emphasize the problem of control of tuberculosis in this group who, as a rule, return to the poorest living conditions where ignorance prevails and there to spread this and other infections.

Typhus Fever

Reports indicate the incidence of typhus fever is low throughout Japan. The only way to keep it low is to encourage the Japanese doctors to immediately report all suspect cases to the proper public health authorities, so that adequate control measures may be instituted at once. To redefine a suspect case of typhus: any person experiencing an elevated temperature and headache of sudden or gradual onset. If the case is known to be suffering from some other disease (boils, severe cold, pneumonia, tuberculosis, broken leg or arm, or other definitely recognizable disease) such a case need not be considered a suspect. Confirmed case of typhus - a case in whom the Weil-Felix, complement fixation and rickettsial agglutination tests, or autopsy findings support the clinical diagnosis. Confirmation is done after the patient has been isolated in the hospital--not in the home.

In several instances cases have been reported directly as epidemic typhus. Differentiation between epidemic typhus and murine typhus requires laboratory confirmation. The Weil-Felix reaction, in high or rising titro, is only presumptive evidence of typhus fever but is not sufficient for differentiation between the two types. In order to determine the type present it is necessary to employ the complement fixation test or the rickettsial agglutination test. Serum samples from each and every suspect should be sent to Major T. C. Berge, 406 Medical General Laboratory in Tokyo, Japan, APO 500 (see Weekly Bulletin #50).

In order to save later expensive and hard work in combating typhus, it is suggested that public health officials, conduct periodic louse surveys through the crowded slum areas of cities and if lice are found, to conduct a delousing campaign in those infested areas. It was at approximately this date, (23 January 1946), that the severe typhus outbreak in the City of Osaka began.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Works Records: It is of utmost importance that adequate and accurate records be kept at all water treatment plants. The number and kind of individual recordings will depend in a great measure upon the type of plant, the degree of treatment, and on the capabilities of the plant operator and the city water engineer. In most small Japanese water works the records kept are

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far from adequate and of questionable accuracy since these records are seldom inspected by the prefectural health department. It would be an excellent policy to develop a standard record form within each prefecture and to stress the importance of systematic record keeping in frequent inspection by prefectural officials.

Records of general application to all types of treatment plants include:

- The daily air and raw water temperatures.
- The daily rain fall.
- The daily stage (gauge height) of water supply whether stream or reservoir. This does not apply to a well source.
- The total amount of water filtered, the number of filter units in operation, and the rate of filtration in meters per day.
- The total weight in kilograms of each kind of chemical employed and the dosage rate in parts per million (milligrams per liter).
- The daily averages of those chemical and bacteriological tests performed either at the plant or in an affiliated laboratory. Usually these determinations will include the turbidity, chlorine residuals at the plant, and certain bacteriological tests (see Weekly Bulletin No. 53) all of which are direct measurements of the efficiency of the water treatment. Rapid sand filter plants treating a surface water should perform routine tests for alkalinity, pH, and turbidity to determine the proper chemical dosage for prefiltration treatment.

Records kept at rapid sand filter plants, in addition to those listed above, should include:

- The length of filter runs between washings, average, maximum and minimum.
- The length of time required for washing, the quantity of wash water used, and the rate of application of wash water in meters per day.
- The initial head loss when filter was placed in service after washing and the final head loss prior to washing. In most Japanese plants such readings will necessitate the repair of loss of head meters.

Records may be used as an index of good water works operation since variations in plant operation can be detected and corrected and a general improvement in technique achieved.

## SECTION VI

### MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 2 January shows 3,407 hospitals with a capacity of 212,201 beds of which 93,734 were occupied. During this same period 271,041 outpatients were treated.

## SECTION VII

### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Recent prefectural conferences revealed that administrative procedures for reporting on social insurances are being formulated by the Military Government Teams, and translations of the various social insurance laws are being

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made. As the translating by each Team would be a duplication of efforts, PH&W in the near future is sending each MG Team a compiled chart digest of all existing social insurance laws. In addition, full translations of the laws, with recent changes, will be sent at a later date. Under this arrangement the translations will be uniform and will tend to reduce misinterpretations.

While basic administrative provisions are being set up in the prefectural governments for the newly created appeals and fair hearing requirements, instances have been found where information has not routinely been given directly to the claimant concerning his right to appeal. Cabinet Orders now in effect (described in the Weekly Bulletin #34, 17-23 August 1947) prescribe that a notice of right of appeal will be given with each determination of benefits.

A need exists for greater activity on the part of prefectural insurance offices in putting into operation the recently enacted unemployment insurance provisions for seamen. This entails, among other things, establishing a close working relationship between maritime employment exchanges and the Employment Security Offices.

## SECTION VIII

### MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#47 and #49		Not used.		
#56	19 January 1948	Information Regarding Protocol of 11 December 1946- United Nations	No	8th Army MG

Note: Directive to Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, forwarding information regarding United Nations Protocol of 11 December 1946 concerning narcotic drugs. Enclosed copy of Protocol for which the Secretary-General requests Governments which were parties to the Convention of 19 February 1925 to deposit an instrument of acceptance required by Article VI thereof.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

Incl (2)- 1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 10 January 1948.

2. Number and Rate of Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Stillbirths, Marriages and Divorces reported according to prefecture, with digest, November 1947.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10 JANUARY 1948

During the week ending 10 January 1948 a total of 8,949 communicable disease cases were reported. This was more than twice the number (4,055) reported last week, which was abnormally low due to poor reporting during the New Year Holidays. However, it was slightly less than the number (9,317) reported in the last week of 1947. A similar situation is reflected in the discussions below for the individual diseases. Recognition should be made of this fact in the interpretation of the meaning of the statements. Reporting for the week ending 10 January is considered to have returned to a more nearly normal status, as compared to that of the preceding week. Generally speaking the figures reported are what might normally be expected at this time of the year or lower. More than 90 percent of the current total cases were credited to: tuberculosis (3,480), pneumonia (3,310), measles (680), whooping cough (631), and influenza (93).

The remaining 12 communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 755 cases and 75 deaths currently compared with 356 cases and 61 deaths last week. More than half of these cases and deaths were due to diphtheria (465 cases and 48 deaths).

The current cases (465) were more than double the number (209) reported last week. Deaths increased 33 percent from 36 to 48. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 31.1 and 23.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.2 and 2.8.

Dysentery cases increased for the first time in six weeks. There were 33 cases and 9 deaths in the current week compared with 9 cases and 11 deaths last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.2 and 1.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 0.7.

Typhoid fever cases increased approximately 60 percent from 61 to 98. This was the first increase in this disease for five weeks. Deaths rose from 7 to 11. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.6 and 5.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.6.

Paratyphoid fever continued its irregular course. The current cases (38) were more than twice as great as the number (15) reported in the preceding week. There were 2 deaths currently compared with one last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 1.8 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

There were no smallpox cases reported currently compared with one last week. No deaths were recorded in either week. The cumulative case rate was 0.03.

Typhus fever accounted for 17 cases and one death in the current week compared with 2 cases and one death last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 0.8 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Malaria cases increased 24 percent from 29 to 36. No deaths have been reported this year. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 2.2 respectively.

The current scarlet fever cases (45) were three times greater than the number (15) recorded last week. Deaths remained the same (1). The current and cumulative case rates were 3.0 and 2.0 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis accounted for 23 cases and 3 deaths currently compared with 15 cases and 4 deaths last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 1.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.3.

No cases of suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera or plague have been reported this year.

The current and cumulative number of cases of chancre were 666 and 967 respectively; for gonorrhea 3,046 and 4,618; and for syphilis 2,268 and 3,426. The current and cumulative case rates for chancre were 44.6 and 32.4 respectively; for gonorrhea 203.9 and 154.6; and for syphilis 151.9 and 124.7.



**SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN**

WEEK ENDING 10 January 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	39	2	51	4	5	1	5	1
AOMORI	9	-	9	-	1	-	1	-
IWATE	12	-	13	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	9	1	NR	NR	-	-
AKITA	8	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	8	1	12	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	5	-	2	1	2	1
TOCHIGI	12	2	20	2	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	8	1	10	3	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	4	1	8	1	1	-	2	-
CHIBA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	32	5	41	6	4	1	6	3
KANAGAWA	11	1	23	3	2	1	2	2
NIIGATA	26	3	41	7	2	-	2	-
TOYAMA	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	4	2	9	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	13	-	25	-	3	-	3	-
GIFU	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
AICHI	12	-	19	2	-	-	-	-
MIE	10	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	4	-	8	-	3	1	4	1
OSAKA	22	1	25	1	1	1	1	1
HYOGO	17	2	24	2	2	-	1	-
NARA	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	11	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	9	1	10	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	18	-	19	-	1	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	8	-	NR	NR	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	NR	NR	2	1	NR	NR	1	1
EHIME	19	1	22	2	1	-	-	-
KOCHI	9	2	10	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	23	3	59	7	2	-	2	2
SAGA	23	1	28	1	2	-	2	1
NAGASAKI	20	4	23	5	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	14	8	24	16	-	3	1	1
MIYAZAKI	26	3	26	3	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	13	1	13	1	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	465	48	695	84	33	9	43	20
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	31.1	3.2	23.3	2.8	2.2	0.6	1.4	0.7
Previous	14.0	2.4			0.6	0.7		

Rate per 100,000 per Annum

1948 Rates based upon Census Population 1 Oct 1947.

Weekly Report - 10 Jan. 1948  
Continued

REFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	1	3	1	2	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	4	-	3	1	3	1
IBARAKI	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
GUMMA	3	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
CHIBA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	21	1	23	3	8	-	12	-
KANAGAWA	4	1	12	2	3	-	5	-
NIIGATA	3	-	9	-	2	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	7	-	9	-	-	-	4	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	11	1	-	-	6	-
AICHI	6	-	8	-	6	-	6	-
MIE	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
KYOTO	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
OSAKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	3	1	4	1	-	-	1	-
NARA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
SHIRANE	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	5	1	5	1	1	-	1	-
KAGAWA	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	6	1	7	2	1	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	7	-	2	-	3	-
SAGA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	4	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
OITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	98	11	161	18	38	2	55	3
Rate	6.6	0.7	5.4	0.6	2.5	0.1	1.8	0.1
Previous	4.1	0.5	4.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	-	-

Rate per 100,000 per Annum

1948 Rates based upon census population 1 Oct. 1947

Weekly Report - 10 January 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	8	1	8	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	2
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
SALINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
KAGAWA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
EHLIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUMANOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	0	0	1	0	17	1	24	4
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
Previous	0.1	0.0			0.1	0.1		

Rate per 100,000 per annum.

1948 Rates based upon Census population 1 October 1947

Weekly Report - 10 January, 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1R	NR	1	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1 R	NR	1	-	-	-	-	-
MUROKUCHI	1 R	NR	-	-	1 R	1 R	-	-
AKITA	1 R	1 R	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1 R	1 R	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1 R	NR	1	-	-	-	-	-
IKI MUKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOKIGUCHI	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
S. SATTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O. IWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOHOKU	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
KO. AGAWA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ITOGATA	1 R	1 R	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOHOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUJUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASAI	1R	1 R	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAGARO	1 R	1 R	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
S. IZU-K.	1 R	1 R	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHI	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIIE	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
S. IIGI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1 R	1 R	-	-	-	-	-	-
KIRI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINAMI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. TICRI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SAKURAE	1 R	1 R	2	-	-	-	-	-
OMURA	1 R	1 R	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1 R	1 R	-	-	1	1 R	-	-
TOHUSIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1 R	1 R	-	-
LHL	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAGASAKI	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
MIZAZAKI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
AKOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	36	0	65	0	0	0	0	0
Rates								
Current	2.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	1.9	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per Annum

1948 rates Based upon census population 1 October 1947

Weekly Report - 10 Jan 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				J.A.F B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current (C)	Current (D)	Cumulative (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Current (D)	Cumulative (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Current (D)	Cumulative (C)	Cumulative (D)
HOKKAIDO	3	-	4	-	3	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	-	-
AKITA	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	1	1	12	1	3	1	5	3	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGOYA	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
AICHI	6	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	5	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	NR	NR	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
EHIME	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAKASAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIMIKOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
CITI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	45	1	60	2	23	3	40	8	0	0	0	0

Rates  
 Current 3.0 0.1 2.0 0.1 1.5 0.2 1.3 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0  
 Previous 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.3 1.0 0.3 0.0 0.0

Rate per 100,000 per Annum  
 1948 Rates based upon census population 1 Oct. 1947  
 No Plague

Weekly Report - 10 January 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	46	52	43	52	358	439
OMORI	14	20	19	26	75	108
IWATE	35	58	21	59	169	191
VIYAGI	NR	16	NR	2	NR	93
AKITA	17	23	14	24	46	107
MAGATA	1	7	7	13	24	50
FUKUSHIMA	6	6	18	18	76	106
IBARAKI	10	12	13	22	44	99
TOCHIGI	2	10	36	49	40	66
GIAMA	13	15	38	53	36	66
SITAMA	2	2	9	28	63	80
CHIBA	-	-	12	13	70	82
TOKYO	2	7	33	51	308	345
KANAGAWA	-	4	44	102	171	258
NIIGATA	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-
TOYAMA	11	13	7	27	26	63
ISHIKAWA	14	14	31	31	109	109
FUKUI	36	36	9	9	35	35
YAMANASHI	4	5	24	27	32	32
NAGANO	37	40	30	35	92	152
SHIZUOKA	8	22	2	2	36	56
AICHI	5	5	5	7	186	210
MIE	33	43	13	13	47	55
SHIGA	2	12	2	11	28	32
KYOTO	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-
OSAKA	3	5	-	11	239	370
HYOGO	12	12	8	8	95	95
NARA	-	-	-	-	14	14
WAKAYAMA	7	7	15	19	23	29
TOTTORI	15	26	4	4	43	68
SHIMANE	NR	27	NR	14	NR	105
OKAYAMA	NR	-	NR	8	NR	11
HIROSHIMA	49	51	14	14	174	177
YAMAGUCHI	1	1	4	4	52	70
TOKUSHIMA	12	28	2	5	38	76
KAGAWA	NR	1	NR	-	NR	-
EHIME	144	163	61	64	188	217
KOCHI	77	120	4	4	35	70
FUKUOKA	8	9	42	78	202	451
SAGA	1	8	5	7	45	72
NAGASAKI	2	7	11	14	55	87
KITAMOTO	17	17	-	-	14	44
OITA	12	15	13	23	59	97
MIYAZAKI	5	5	-	-	54	54
KAGOSHIMA	13	15	16	16	54	59
<b>TOTAL</b>	680	945	631	977	3480	5120
<b>RATE</b>						
Current	45.5	31.6	42.2	32.7	233.0	171.4
Previous	17.4		22.4		101.0	

Rate per 100,000 per Annum

1948 Rates based upon Census Population 1 Oct 1947.  
Deaths not available.

Weekly Report - 10 January 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUZA	
	CURRENT Cases	CUMULATIVE Cases	CURRENT Cases	CUMULATIVE Cases
HOKKAIDO	279	367	2	2
AOMORI	40	87	2	2
IWATE	47	118	-	-
MISAGI	19	64	NR	-
AKITA	69	108	-	-
MATSUGA	18	38	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	119	141	-	-
IBARAKI	174	305	-	-
TICKIGI	60	84	-	-
GUNMA	98	127	1	1
S. ITALIA	49	73	-	-
CHIBA	30	42	-	-
TOKYO	178	237	4	4
KANAGAWA	148	252	1	1
NIIGATA	NR	-	NR	-
TOYAMA	-	44	-	1
ISHIKAWA	176	176	1	1
NUKUI	50	50	1	1
YAMANASHI	12	26	-	-
MIE	121	175	4	6
GIFU	91	144	-	1
S. IZUOUKA	44	86	-	-
ITCHI	166	181	-	-
MIE	108	133	-	-
SHIGA	54	60	-	-
KYOTO	NR	-	NR	-
OSSAKA	46	129	1	8
HYOGO	70	70	-	-
NARA	19	19	-	-
WAKAYAMA	107	126	6	9
TOTTURI	26	36	1	1
SANMARE	NR	118	NR	-
OKINAWA	NR	14	NR	-
HOSHIMA	66	69	10	10
YAMAGUCHI	55	63	-	-
TOKUSIMA	45	126	-	4
MAGAWA	NR	5	NR	3
EDE	235	271	18	18
HOKKI	73	100	-	-
FUNUOKA	133	278	31	45
SAGA	88	149	1	1
MISAKI	43	66	-	-
KUMAMOTO	19	19	-	-
OITA	63	91	9	19
HIZAZU	36	36	-	-
OKOSHIMA	35	52	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3310</b>	<b>4955</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	221.6	165.9	6.2	4.6
Previous	104.4		2.3	

Deaths not available.  
1948 Rates based upon census population 1 October 1947

**NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947 AND 1948**

DISEASES	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	10 Jan 1948	11 Jan 1947	10 Jan 1948	11 Jan 1947	for first 2 Weeks 1948	1947
<b>Cases</b>						
Syphilis	465	807			695	1240
Typhoid	33	50			43	97
Paratyphoid	98	308			161	515
Smallpox	38	56			55	90
Typhus Fever	0	12			1	31
Malaria	17	70			24	109
Cholera	36	190			65	269
Scarlet Fever	0	0			0	0
Epidemic Meningitis (Suspects)	45	34			60	49
Jap. B. Encephalitis	23	31			40	45
Plague	0	0			0	0
<b>Deaths</b>						
Syphilis	48	80			84	110
Typhoid	9	26			20	44
Paratyphoid	11	36			18	50
Smallpox	2	4			3	8
Typhus Fever	0	2			0	3
Malaria	1	7			4	10
Cholera	0	0			0	1
Scarlet Fever	0	0			0	0
Epidemic Meningitis (Suspects)	1	1			2	1
Jap. B. Encephalitis	3	8			8	12
Plague	0	0			0	1
0	0				0	0

**CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1947 AND 1948**

	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	10 Jan 1948	11 Jan 1947	10 Jan 1948	11 Jan 1947	for first 2 Weeks 1948	1947
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Syphilis	31.1	53.9			23.3	41.4
Typhoid	2.2	3.3			1.4	3.2
Paratyphoid	6.6	20.6			5.4	17.2
Smallpox	2.5	3.7			1.8	3.0
Typhus Fever	0.0	0.8			0.03	1.0
Malaria	1.1	4.7			0.8	3.6
Cholera	2.4	12.7			2.2	9.0
Scarlet Fever	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0
Epidemic Meningitis (Suspects)	3.0	2.3			2.0	1.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	1.5	2.1			1.3	1.5
Plague	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0
<b>Death Rates</b>						
Syphilis	3.2	5.3			2.8	3.7
Typhoid	0.6	1.7			0.7	1.5
Paratyphoid	0.7	2.4			0.6	1.7
Smallpox	0.1	0.3			0.1	0.3
Typhus Fever	0.0	0.1			0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.1	0.5			0.1	0.3
Cholera	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0
Epidemic Meningitis (Suspects)	0.2	0.5			0.3	0.4
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.03
Plague	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0

N.A.: Not Available

Rates per 100,000 population per annum

1947 Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

1948 Rates based upon census population 1 Oct 1947

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 10 January 1948

(C) Current Cases  
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID (C)	CHANCROID (T)	GONORRHEA (C)	GONORRHEA (T)	SYPHILIS (C)	SYPHILIS (T)
HOKKAIDO	12	19	93	207	55	129
AOMORI	6	12	45	101	22	64
IWATE	3	3	10	15	14	23
MIYAGI	19	38	54	86	47	56
AKITA	2	2	30	42	14	20
YAMAGATA	-	-	18	21	26	33
FUKUSHIMA	7	8	63	84	46	62
IBARAKI	6	9	38	63	27	54
TOCHIGI	9	15	39	57	39	65
GUMMA	-	3	39	45	60	67
SAITAMA	14	20	34	53	22	49
CHIBA	1	6	18	36	28	41
TOKYO	30	38	184	204	251	273
LANAGAWA	70	98	245	391	157	271
NIIGATA	6	9	41	74	23	53
TOYAMA	5	6	57	112	37	92
ISHIKAWA	26	26	70	70	43	43
FUKUI	1	3	13	36	10	26
NAMANASHI	-	-	22	22	28	28
NAGANO	10	13	83	118	50	76
GIFU	15	23	49	66	13	30
SHIZUOKA	4	4	10	10	18	18
AICHI	90	127	164	201	83	95
MIE	16	21	48	63	59	77
SHIGA	19	19	25	31	30	34
KYOTO	38	38	160	164	104	109
OSAKA	43	60	117	167	145	210
HYOGO	28	40	157	256	129	218
NARA	4	4	22	22	12	12
WAKAYAMA	28	32	91	123	57	74
TOTTORI	5	7	50	53	39	45
SHIMANE	5	8	22	22	14	19
OKAYAMA	25	41	62	116	58	119
HIROshima	6	15	44	77	27	62
YAMAGUCHI	10	13	54	81	32	43
TOKUSHIMA	4	13	27	60	23	58
KAGAWA	NR	-	NR	-	NR	7
EHIME	12	14	79	83	60	63
ZOCHI	7	8	65	70	41	43
FUKUOKA	41	84	236	531	113	246
SAGA	8	8	70	119	24	46
MAGASAKI	9	18	51	121	46	77
KUMAMOTO	5	5	48	83	35	57
OITA	1	2	49	60	26	40
MIYAZAKI	6	25	53	85	21	30
KAGOSHIMA	10	10	97	117	60	69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>3046</b>	<b>4618</b>	<b>2268</b>	<b>3426</b>
<b>RATE</b>						
Current	44.6	32.4	203.9	154.6	151.9	114.7
Previous	18.7		97.4		72.4	

Rates per 100,000 per Annum.  
1948 Rates based upon Census Population 1 Oct 1947  
Deaths not available.

## NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF VENEREAL DISEASES

IN JAPAN

FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	10 Jan 1948	11 Jan 1947	1948	1947	for 1st week 1948	1947

NUMBER

Chancroid	666	670		967	1046
Gonorrhea	3046	3046		4618	4486
Syphilis	2268	1692		3426	2532

RATES

Chancroid	44.6	44.8		32.4	35.0
Gonorrhea	203.9	203.6		154.6	149.9
Syphilis	151.9	113.1		114.7	84.6

Rates per 100,000 population per Annum

1948 Rates based upon Census population 1 Oct 1947

1947 Rates based upon estimated population 1 Jul 1947

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN  
JAPAN: NOVEMBER 1947

The vital events of Japan and each prefecture for the month of November 1947, are summarized in the attached tables. The numbers reported are from the monthly schedule report of the Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare. Rates for live births, deaths, marriages and divorces are per 1,000 population per annum, (estimated as of 1 July 1947). Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the same month.

Live Births: During the month of November there were 213,186 births reported, compared with 232,559 in October. The current birth rate per 1,000 population (33.3) was approximately 5 percent lower than the rate for the preceding month (35.1). The November 1947 rate was 9 percent greater than the November median rate (30.5) (based on the 7 year period 1935-1941) and 6 percent higher than the rate for November 1946.

The birth rate for all "shi" (cities of 30,000 or more population) was 36.1; for all "gun" (rural areas below 30,000 population) 32.0. Rates among the prefectures ranged from 25.1 in Shiga to 40.7 in Miyazaki.

Deaths (all ages): There were 79,143 deaths currently, compared with 78,389 in the previous month. The November death rate per 1,000 population (12.3) was approximately 4 percent higher than the October rate (11.8). The current death rate was 20 percent lower than the November median rate (based on the 7 year period 1935-1941) of 15.4 and 10 percent lower than the rate for November 1946 (13.6).

The death rate for all "shi" was 12.4; for all "gun" 12.3. Prefectural rates ranged from 9.8 in Kanagawa to 15.2 in Aomori.

During November 1947, deaths and death rates per 100,000 population for the 10 leading causes were: Tuberculosis (all forms), (10,825), (168.9); intracranical lesions of vascular origin, (8,228) (128.3); senility, (6,091) (95.0); pneumonia (all forms), (4,520) (70.5); congenital debility, (3,620) (56.5); nephritis (acute, chronic and unspecified), (3,579) (55.8); diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines, under 2 years of age, (3,288) (51.3); diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines, 2 years of age and over, (2,688) (41.9); accidental deaths (2,408) (37.6); and bronchitis (2,339) (36.5). The 10 causes shown above accounted for 47,586 deaths, more than 60 percent of all deaths in November. Data for cancer and other malignant tumors were not available.

Infant Deaths: Infant deaths totalled 14,734 in November, compared with 11,434 in the preceding month. The current infant death rate per 1,000 live births (69.1) was 40 percent greater than the rate in the previous month (49.2), and 16 percent higher than the rate for November 1946 (59.4). The current infant death rate was 9 percent lower than the November median rate (75.8) based on the 5 year period 1938-1942.

"Shi" and "gun" rates were 53.7 and 74.2 respectively. The rates among the prefectures varied considerably ranging from 46.4 in Kanagawa to 121.7 in Toyama.

Stillbirths: The total number of stillbirths in November was 10,525 compared with 10,986 in October. The rate per 1,000 live births for the current month was 49.4; for the preceding month, 47.2. The slight increase in the stillbirth rate, despite the decrease in number, is accounted for by the decrease of almost 20,000 in the number of births. The November median rate (based on the 7 year period 1935-1941) was 50.2. The rate of November 1946, 44.2.

Still birth rates for all "shi" and "gun" were 59.4 and 44.4 respectively. Prefectural rates ranged from 31.4 in Toyama to 63.3 in Tokushima.

Marriages: There were 65,142 marriages currently compared with 74,103 in the previous month. The marriage rate per 1,000 population decreased 9 percent from 11.2 in October to 10.2 in November. The marriage rate for November 1946 was 8.4. The November median rate (based on the 7 year period 1932-1938) was 7.2.

The rate for all "shi" was 11.0 and for all "gun" 9.8.

Divorces: There were 5,662 divorces in November 1947, compared with 6,780 in October. The divorce rate decreased from 1.0 in the previous month to 0.9 currently. The median rate for November (1932-1938) was 0.6. The divorce rate for November 1946 was 1.0.

The rate for all "shi" and all "gun" were 1.0 and 0.8 respectively.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILL-BIRTHS,  
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, Nov. 1947

PREFECTURE	BIRTHS	DEATHS	*INFANT DEATHS	STILL-BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES
ALL JAPAN	213,186	79,143	14,734	10,525	65,142	5,662
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	70,264	24,215	4,124	4,177	21,366	2,036
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	142,922	54,928	10,610	6,348	43,776	3,626
AICHI	8800	2785	515	402	2774	157
ANITA	3472	1584	393	209	1112	188
AOMORI	3837	1453	426	133	1012	96
CHIBA	5715	2112	363	270	1634	129
EHIME	4048	1494	258	193	1297	120
FUKUI	1751	825	166	85	620	47
FUKUOKA	8561	3232	535	419	2844	260
FUKUSHIMA	5940	2011	468	335	1768	171
GIFU	4113	1546	292	149	1314	86
GUMMA	4018	1532	259	237	976	98
HIROSHIMA	4961	2145	324	251	1776	174
HOKKAIDO	11616	3790	858	510	3021	256
HYOGO	7049	3126	460	389	2379	197
IBARAKI	5484	2008	387	271	1875	105
ISHIKAWA	2667	1101	247	144	814	84
IWATE	3984	1535	397	202	1054	128
KAGAWA	2307	935	194	143	880	77
KAGOSHIMA	5707	1932	371	269	1716	167
KANAGAWA	6294	1728	292	284	1617	122
KOCHI	2271	881	161	84	782	84
KUMAMOTO	5151	1955	338	248	1361	132
KYOTO	4004	1737	257	214	1288	106
MIE	3912	1454	253	172	1205	102
MIYAGI	4906	1446	346	275	1404	98
MIYAZAKI	3422	1042	213	163	963	78
NAGANO	5062	1950	293	277	1400	98
NAGASAKI	4443	1661	305	203	1417	128
NARA	1839	815	145	95	804	46
NIIGATA	6333	2677	474	291	1850	219
OITA	3053	1384	233	167	967	77
OKAYAMA	4041	1859	297	248	1455	109
OSAKA	8232	3079	492	447	2736	274
SAGA	2630	1124	231	105	738	61
SAITAMA	5936	1957	389	290	1436	107
SHIGA	1830	947	133	99	605	39
SHIMANE	2436	1054	159	133	836	82
SHIZUOKA	7060	2034	364	340	2166	152
TOCHIGI	4368	1488	293	206	1244	91
TOKUSHIMA	2528	992	188	160	786	64
TOKYO	13617	4022	695	655	3956	331
TOTTORI	1537	692	124	87	455	53
TOYAMA	2703	1175	329	85	857	104
WAKAYAMA	2557	901	138	114	960	82
YAMAGATA	3334	1550	325	172	1210	116
YAMAGUCHI	3519	1609	242	192	1261	122
YAMANASHI	2138	784	112	108	517	45

\* Deaths under 1 year of age.

Source: Monthly Schedule Report, Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare.

## BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES, BY

PREFECTURE; JAPAN: November 1947

PREFECTURE	*Birth Rate	*Death Rate	**Infant Death Rate	**Still Birth Rate	*Marriage Rate	*Divorce Rate
ALL JAPAN	33.3	12.3	69.1	49.4	10.2	0.9
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	36.1	12.4	58.7	59.4	11.0	1.0
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	32.0	12.3	74.2	44.4	9.8	0.8
AICHI	34.4	10.9	58.5	45.7	10.8	0.6
AKITA	33.1	15.1	113.2	60.2	10.6	1.8
AKOMORI	40.2	15.2	111.0	34.7	10.6	
CHIBA	32.4	12.0	63.5	47.2	9.3	0.7
EHIME	33.4	12.3	63.7	47.7	10.7	1.0
FUKUI	28.7	13.5	94.8	48.5	10.2	0.8
FUKUOKA	33.6	12.7	62.5	48.9	11.2	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	35.3	12.0	78.8	56.4	10.5	1.0
GIFU	32.5	12.2	71.0	36.2	10.4	0.7
GUNMA	30.0	11.5	64.5	59.0	7.3	0.7
HIROSHIMA	29.8	12.9	65.3	50.6	10.7	1.0
HOKKAIDO	38.0	12.4	73.9	43.9	9.9	0.8
HYOGO	28.4	12.6	65.3	55.2	9.6	0.8
IBARAKI	32.2	11.8	70.6	49.4	11.0	0.6
ISHIKAWA	34.7	14.3	92.6	54.0	10.6	1.1
IWATE	37.3	14.4	99.6	50.7	9.9	1.2
KAGAWA	30.1	12.2	84.1	62.0	11.5	1.0
KAGOSHIMA	39.9	13.5	65.0	47.1	12.0	1.2
KANAGAWA	35.5	9.8	46.4	45.1	9.1	0.7
KOCHI	32.5	12.6	70.9	37.0	11.2	1.2
KUMAMOTO	36.0	13.7	65.6	48.1	9.5	0.9
KYOTO	28.2	12.2	64.2	53.4	9.1	0.7
MIE	32.5	12.1	64.7	44.0	10.0	0.8
MIYAGI	38.3	11.3	70.5	56.1	10.9	0.8
MIYAZAKI	40.7	12.4	62.2	47.6	11.5	0.9
NAGANO	28.5	11.0	57.9	54.7	7.9	0.6
NAGASAKI	35.7	13.4	68.6	45.7	11.4	1.0
NARA	28.2	12.5	78.8	51.7	12.3	0.7
NIIGATA	31.0	13.1	74.8	45.9	9.1	1.1
OITA	30.3	13.7	76.3	54.7	9.6	0.8
OKAYAMA	30.0	13.8	73.5	51.4	10.8	0.8
OSAKA	31.5	11.8	59.8	54.3	10.5	1.0
SAGA	35.0	15.0	87.8	39.9	9.8	0.8
SAITAMA	33.4	11.0	65.5	48.9	8.1	0.6
SHIGA	25.1	13.0	72.7	54.1	8.3	0.5
SHIMANE	32.7	14.2	65.3	54.6	11.2	1.1
SHIZUOKA	35.6	10.3	51.6	48.2	10.2	0.8
TOCHIGI	33.1	11.3	67.1	47.2	9.4	0.7
TOKUSHIMA	34.8	13.6	74.4	63.3	10.8	0.9
TOKYO	37.1	11.0	51.0	48.1	10.8	0.9
TOTTORI	31.4	14.2	80.7	56.6	9.3	1.1
TOYAMA	33.1	14.4	121.7	31.4	10.5	1.3
NAKAYAMA	31.2	11.0	54.0	44.6	11.7	1.0
YAMAGATA	29.4	13.7	97.5	51.6	10.7	1.0
YAMAGUCHI	29.2	13.3	68.8	54.6	10.5	1.0
YAMANASHI	30.6	11.2	52.4	50.5	7.4	0.6

\* Rates per 1,000 July 1947 estimated population.

\*\* Rates per 1,000 live births.